NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 17, 1854. The position of PRUSSIA is the subject, next to the siege of Sebastopol, which is now exciting the most interest. At the commencement of hostilities between the Western Powers and Russia it was undoubtedly the true policy of Prussia to maintain a strict neutrality. She, in reality, had nothing to care about in respect to either the Bosphorus or the Crimea. So long as the dispute was purely Orien-tal, Prussia joined in the diplomacy merely for form sake, certainly with a leaning toward Russia and with an intent to serve the Czar, so far as could be done without compromising her neutrality. Prussia wished also to neutralize Austria, to paralyze the war, and to keep her place in the great councils of Europe. But now the position of Prussia is altogether changed. The question is no longer the Russian occupation of Constantinople: there is now a large Russian army on the borders of Gallicia, and orders have been issued from the highest quarters to raise to the war strength all the Austrian army corps that yet remain on a peace footing. The fulfilment of these orders will raise each company, which now consists of 130 men, to 218. Prussia may well ask herself, "what does this mean? Is the war about to be moved from the Bosphorus to the Vistula?" If so, Prussia cannot be either indifferent or that the acceptance of these bases is necessary for the re-neutral in the business. The monarch has summoned his establishment of a firm and durable peace in Europe. In brother and successor, the Prince of Prussin, to his councils, and it is said that he advises the alliance of the West to be frankly accepted, in order not merely to destroy Russian supremacy in the Levant, but to destroy Rus-

The Diet of the German Confederation met at Frankfort-on-the-Maine yesterday, and would immediately occupy itself with the war question. The Austrian instructions to the Envoy of the Austrian Empire at Frankfort were submitted to the Court of Berlin, and it is said they were agreed to by Prussia, and that all differences were smoothed, and a joint demand will be made upon the body of the Diet by the two great Powers. All the smaller German States are engaged in putting their armies on a war footing, as though it were already decided that the whole German nation would adhere to Austria's policy. The Czar appears to be aware of this, and is making preparations to guard against any possible coalitions and combinations. Peace does not, from appearances, seem to enter into his calculations. Instructions have been given to the officials of the Governments conterminous with Austria to have their archives ready for removal to the interior, and after that to withdraw themselves, together with the army, in case of an invasion. Russia is to maintain a strictly defensive system of warfare. The Cologue Gazette, however, says "Russia has not the slightest intention of accepting any conditions of peace 4 that are likely to be proposed, and at her own good time she will throw off this defensive position, for she is constantly creating fresh armaments in a manner hitherto " unexampled."

sian influence in Germany.

This bringing the war into the heart of Europe, this marshalling England, France, Austria, and Prussia against Russia, is reversing the former order of things. Then Austria, England, Prussia, and Russia were arrayed against France, and the powerful mind that then wielded the destinies of that latter Power found in the mighty combination formed against him plenty to do. NICHOLAS is not, however, a Napoleon, and we think if such an alliance as is now said to be in contemplation be really formed the contest may be long and fearful, but the issue cannot be doubtful.

There is, however, plenty of work yet to be done in the Crimea before the Russian forces are made to succumb Unfortunately we are without the materials for making a correct estimate of the Russian force in the Crimea. The Times a few days ago stated that the Russian army in the Crimes, and both within and without Sebastopol, amounted to 50,000 men; other statements reduce the number to 60,000. The Times states the number of Allied troops to be also 60,000, being the number which was originally landed there. But the relative proportions of the respective contingents are materially changed. The French disembarked 25,000 men; they have now, owing British can only muster 20,000 out of the 27,000 which they landed, full 7,000 having been placed hors de combat. About eighty men fall from the British ranks daily; but of these few are killed and comparatively few wounded: sickness is a more deadly enemy than the Russian bullets. We are now alluding to the siege operations; the battles of Alma and Balaklava, and the great combat on the 5th form another and more terrible calculation. Considerable reinforcements have been sent to Lord RAGLAN, of which 4,000 men have probably joined him before this date, and more men are starting every day. We believe we may confidently state that it has been arranged for 50,000 men to be immediately sent from France to the Crimea, and that England is to bear half the expense. It is to aid in the transport of these troops that the Peninsular and Oriental Company have received orders to prepare some of their largest steamers. We are of opinion that, independent of men, and as respects the material of war, neither side has much to boast of at present. In the first place, many of the guns of the Allies have become very shaky, from accident and from very hard and severe service; and once or twice both French and English have found themselves with a shorter stock of ammunition than was comfortable. A recurrence of this position, however, has now been amply guarded against, and the supply of powder and every kind of missile is now very great. As respects the Russians, the walls of Sebastopol are in a terribly shattered state. It is said that a concentrated attack upon many parts of them would make a breach in a few hours, sufficient for the purpose of a very probable successful assault; and rumor represents the supply of gunpowder as being very short, much of that which they have being very much mixed with sand by the fraud of the contractors. It is also stated that the Russian guns are now manned by infantry soldiers, in consequence of the deficiency of practised gunners; and that the fire from the forts is now becoming comparatively slack and unsteady; but, on the other side, we are afraid that the English besieging troops are becoming very exhausted and feeble, through long-continued exertion and exposure. In these circumstances the casualties inseparable from an assault, with a view to take Sebastopol by storm, might render the Allied army unable to profit by its capture. The taking of Sebastopol, however dazzling an exploit it might be, would have no intrinsic value if not made a stepping stone to more important victories beyond. The Allied army must be kept in a condition to profit by the fall of Sebastopol, or that

The corn market, although not dearer yesterday, still excites a good deal of attention. The exhaustion of old stocks has been unprecedented, but the general position of the country as respects supplies is very much better than it was last year. Mr. CAIRD, a very competent authority upon the subject, calculates the crop of wheat of 1854 to have been equal to 16,550,000 quarters, and the annual consumption of the United Kingdom to be 18,000,-000 quarters, leaving only 1,450,000 quarters to be prowided for from abroad; the annual average importation being 4,500,000 quarters, and that of last year 6,492,000 quarters. Mr. Cargo thinks that the wants of the coming season have been much over-estimated, and that, though bare of old stocks, and therefore likely to have high prices, the wheat crop of 1854 places the country in a mafer position in regard to the supply of corn than it was at this time last year.

victory would be comparatively worthless.

The English Funds and Stock Exchange markets genetally have a downward tendency. The chief depressing feature is the serious estimate formed by public opinion of the probable cost of the war. An early and large loan is considered inevitable.

The newsfrom Spain is that at the opening of the Cortes on the 8th instant the Queen was received with great enthusiasm, not only by the crowds in the streets, but by the occupants of the Tribunes in the Chambers. Her

lican party, however, draw a contrary conclusion. Gen. CABRERA declared on the 7th, at a meeting of the Legitimists in Paris, that he should sup in Madrid on Christmas night. The oath which is to be taken by the Cortes will soon come under discussion in that body, and will lead to a trial of strength between the various parties in the country.

It seems probable that Rome and the Papal dominions are about being evacuated by the Austrian and French armies of occupation. The latest German journals agree in stating, as a general belief, that Austria and Prussia have come to an understanding upon the Eastern question, although they do not think that Germany is about to take such a part in the present contest as the magnitude of her interests and duties demands. The Wurtemberg Moniteur says :

"We can state, on good authority, that the relations between Austria and Prussia have entered on a new phase, which is probably fortunate for Germany. Scarcely any doubt now exists of the two Powers being perfectly in accord. Prussia has contributed to this by making impor-tant concessions. On the 30th ultimo there was sent from Berlin to Vienna a reply to the Austrian despatch of the 22d which fully justifies these hopes. It lays down five principal points: In the first place, Prussia comp'etely accedes to the four points of guarantee; but, in the second place, she adds as a condition that Austria shall not go beyond these four points, whatever may be the issue of the war. In the third place, mention is made of a proposition to be made in common to the Diet by Austria and Prussia, inviting the Confederation to accede to the four points. The Germanic Confederation, Austria, and Prussia will then declare to the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh the fourth place, the Confederation and Prussia will promise to assist Austria, not only in case she should be attacked in her own territory, but also if such should take place in the Principalities. In the fifth place, it speaks of the preparatory arrangements to be made by the military commission of the Diet, in order to give proper force and efficacy to these resolutions. We can affirm that Count Buol has received these overtures of Prussia with great satisfaction, and had already replied to that effect the Court of Berlin."

The Vienna Presse announces, in a telegraphic message from Berlin, that a Russian despatch had been received at the latter capital, in which the Czar expresses his acceptance of the "four points" as a basis of direct negotiations with Austria. He is also ready, at the same time, to withdraw his troops from the Gallician frontier.

Baron BRUNNOW, formerly Russian ambassador to Great Britain, is also at Berlin, and has dined with the King-His visit is no doubt connected with some new diplomatic movements. Other accounts state that the Czar does not accept the "four points," but is disposed to discuss them as the basis of negotiation. We think, and so do both the French and the English people, that the time for discussion is past.

The only piece of continental news is from Rome, where the Pope appears to be on the point of realizing two very favorite objects-the announcement respecting the immaculate conception of the Virgin and the final extirpation of paper money in the Pontifical States. There is at resent a very unusual gathering of high dignitaries of the Romish Church in Rome, including Cardinals, Archbishops, and Bishops from every part of Europe, and from America the Bishops of Baltimore and Pittsburgh.

MR. PEABODY.

A copy of the subjoined reply of Mr. PEABODY to Mr. Sickles has been sent to us for insertion in the Intelligencer. The subject has already occupied more of our space than we had in the beginning any idea of, but having admitted so much we cannot shut Mr. Peabody out from a final expla-

LONDON, NOVEMBER 13, 1854. The United States Secretary of Legation at the Court of St. James, Mr. D. E. Sickles, addressed letters to me, under date of the 4th and 18th of October, which I returned to him; the former for reasons stated in a letter dated the 16th ultimo and the latter in a blank envelope. He has published this correspondence here; and, as his letters were evidently written more for the United States than for me, they will doubtless be made public in

letters as above stated, must be the official position of Mr. Sickles, who dates these letters, "United States Legation, London," and seems permitted to use the word Legation" with impunity, and in one or two instances the name of the American Minister with equal freedom; thus giving an apparent sanction to his letters which, as a friend and supporter of my country's honor, at home and abroad, I deeply lament, and am unwilling to believe authorized.

I will commence by stating that the letters of the United States Secretary of Legation, dated the 4th, 13th, and introductory remarks of the 20th October, contain throughout assumptions, misrepresentations, and inconsistencies, so far as they are confected with my name or are intended to impugn the integrity of my letter to the editor of the "Boston Post," which, to the best of my knowledge and belief, have no truthful foundation. This paragraph will, I am sure, be a sufficient answer for my American friends. I will, however, take up separately portions of his remarks.

the editor of the Boston Post, Mr. Peabody knows is not the following day,) and meeting a few hours after with a true." When a letter is published in a newspaper without a name it becomes "anonymous." The public will give the Secretary of Legation full credit for the quibble. If the letter was not intended for publication, but written for the purpose of having its slanderous contents privately circulated, the act becomes still more disgraceful.

That part of the Secretary's letter, dated the 7th of July, speaking of Englishmen being present, is answered by his own of the 4th of October, when referring to an arrangement said to have been made with Mr. Somerby; one completely contradicting the other.

The Secretary of Legation strives to make out the dinner a public one, as a justification of his extraordinary conduct at the table. He says: "You will remember that you desired the Legation to invite the Americans then in town, and not known to you, to be present on the occasion, and that a number of such invitations were given." I did not do so; nor was a single invitation given except by myself. I said to Mr. Buchanan and his Private Secretary, Mr. Welch, what I have always said to the American Minister on similar occasions, namely, "if any Americans come to town who are unknown to me, if you will send me their names I shall be happy to invite them, if

In the Secretary's introductory remarks he says: "The effort to represent the vaunted National Entertainment given on the 4th of July last to the Americans in London as a private dinner is a subterfuge, an afterthought, now resorted to for the purpose of escaping from the 'responsibility' so rashly avowed by Mr. Peabody in his public letter to the 'Boston Post.' " The following copy of letter, addressed to me by the Secretary the day before the dinner, is a sufficient reply to the above. The names of the gentlemen are omitted, for reasons which they will

I have room."

2. LANGHAM PLACE, JULY 3, 1854. MY DEAR SIR: Availing myself of your kind per-nission, of which Mr. Welch informed me this morning, I beg leave to suggest the name of ______, Esq., of New York, an eminent lawyer and a most estimable gentlenan, who would, I know, duly appreciate the honor of an invitation to Your ENTERTAINMENT to-morrow. Mr. - is at No. 278, Strand. Permit me to inquire also if you are acquainted with Mr. ____, of South Carolina, (at Long's,) and Mr. ____, at Spring Gardens, who has lately come to London. These gentlemen, if your list is not filled up, would, I am sure, be agreeable additions to

Anticipating a "splendid time," and craving your in-dulgence for THE LIBERTY I have taken in mentioning these names, I remain your friend and servant,

To G. PEABODY, Esq. P. S.—If it will save you any trouble I will with plea-sure take charge of cards for either of these gentlemen, or all of them. D. E. S. The Secretary of Legation speaks of Mr. Somenst as

my agent appointed to get up the dinner, &c. Mr. Somerby had nothing to do with getting up the dinner. wtisans think that the question of the throne and dynasty He is a gentleman highly esteemed for his integrity, in-

must be considered as being favorably solved. The Repub- | telligence, obliging disposition, and love of country. | the statements therein, in reference to what occurred at Having more leisure than myself, he has kindly volunteered his services on several occasions within three or feelings he has expressed in that letter are fully sanctioned and approved by us.

JNO. Addison Thomas, (U. S. Commission,) and arranging the music, toasts, &c. On this occasion he undertook the same friendly office, and I am glad that he happens to be now in London, to give such a decided contradiction to the principal statements of the United States Secretary of Legation as the following letter contains:

Mr. Somerby presents his compliments to Mr. Peabody, and begs to say that his attention having been called to the late extraordinary circular issued from the United States Legation in London, recriminating Mr. Peabody's course on the fourth of July, and in which his (Mr. Somerby's) name is offensively as well as incorrectly introduced, he deems it incumbent on him to make a fee

remarks in reply thereto.

Mr. Somerby did not (as set forth by the United States Secretary of Legation at London) visit the Legation re peatedly to consult its members in reference to the pro-perture of the dinner given by Mr. Peabody on the 4th of July. At Mr. Peabody's request, and with the aid of Mr. Corbin, an American gentleman now residing in Pa-ris, he prepared a series of toasts, which he submitted to Buchanan through the hands of his Private Secre tary. The submitting them to the American Minister for his approval Mr. Somerby viewed as more an act of courtesy on the part of Mr. Peabody, whose desire it was to treat his opinion with all deference, than a necessity of gaining his acquiescence. Nevertheless, Mr. Somerby did suggest that prominent Americans might be in Lon-don, friends of the Legation, unknown to Mr. Peabody, who would respond to some of the sentiments.

The programme, after being submitted to his Excel-lency, was, by his Private Secretary, (who made a copy in his own hand-writing,) returned to Mr. Somerby, with he distinct statement that it had the approval of the Minister; nor was the order deviated from at the dianer. That no misunderstanding may occur, Mr. Somerby here states that the following is the order in which he received them from the American Minister, through his Private Secretary, viz. "The day we celebrate,"

The President of the United States," &c. &c.
In reference to the music, no advice was asked; but
Ir. Semerby well remembers having stated to members of the Legation that songs would be sung portions of which would be omitted, inasmuch as the conciliating of good feeling on the day of celebrating our National Inependence was an object not to be lost sight of.

Instead of encountering difficulties in procuring the portraits of her Majesty and Prince Albert, Colonel Law rence expressed his surprise that her Majesty should so readily grant their use, on a mere unofficial intimation to Colonel Phipps. That intimation was to the effect that Mr. Peabody would consider it a high compliment to his countrymen if her Majesty would grant them to complete the decorations of the banqueting hall. Colonel Lawrence was the only person connected with the Legation to whom application was made in reference to the portraits nor did he write to Colonel Phipps in his official capacity That objections to the presence of Englishmen at the

celebration were raised by the Secretary, Mr. Somerby admits to be true; but he felt assured they would not in fluence Mr. Peabody, whose course would be independent of the approval or disapproval of the Secretary of Legation, the American Minister having already expressed his assent thereto. Mr. Somerby would especially call attention to the two paragraphs here quoted: "I remonstrated most earnestly with Mr. Somerby

against the English tone that was to be given to an occasion which, above all others, ought to be American. I besought him to urge upon you that it was in vain for Mr. Peabody or any one else to attempt to bury the Revolution; that this was not an American idea; that the great object of celebrating the 4th of July, 1776, was to keep alive forever the batred of tyrants and the love of liberty-all the passions of that conflict in which the Republic came into existence; and that, besides, nothing was more erroneous than the notion that this sort of di luted nationality would command the respect of English men: for if they did not suspect it to be insincere, they would certainly regard it as contemptible. Nor did I fail to assure Mr. Somerby that it could not be expected that Mr. Buchanan and the members of the Legation would consent, by their presence, to countenance such a mode of celebrating the Anniversary of American Indepen-

"The result of these interviews was that a programme was agreed upon at the Legation; the proposed mutila-tion of our national songs; the indiscreet attempt to give precedence to the successor of George III. over the successor of Washington; the British tone to be given to the affair in deference to Sir Emerson Tennant and a few English gentlemen whom you had invited-all these objectionable features were distinctly abandoned by Mr. Somerby in your name, and, as he declared, with your sanction, although with reluctance on your part. Then, and not until then, did the American Minister and the members of the Legation formally accept your invitation My apology for appearing before the public, contrary to be present. These circumstances—the negotiation, the to the advice of many kind friends, after returning the the presence of the Representative of the United States at London-all imparted to the occasion the attributes of

These Mr. Somerby most emphatically pronounces the merest fabrications, the most forlorn expedients, having their origin only in the Secretary's fruitful imagination.

Mr. Somerby much regrets that the American Secretary of the American Legation should have so far forgotten the respect due to his office as to stain, with coarseness of language and bad temper-both beneath criticism-his extraordinary diplomatic circular. His country yet claims an interest in the character of that office, which had the Secretary more calmly considered, he might have spared his countrymen those blushes and feelings of commiseration the reading his strange tirade must naturally

LONDON, MORLEY'S HOTEL, NOV. 11TH, 1854. The idea of obtaining portraits of the Queen and Prince

Albert from the palace originated with Mr. Somerby, and when he communicated it to me I understood that Col. Lawrence had written a private note to Col. Phipps, asking if such an application would be likely to be successful. With the impression on my mind that such a note He says "that I addressed an anonymous letter to had been sent, (although Col. Lawrence did not write till gentleman of great influence at the palace, I mentioned the subject to him, and have reason to believe that the Queen had been made acquainted with our wishes even before Col. Lawrence's note reached Col. Phipps; and to that circumstance may be attributed the promptness with which they were sent. The following extract of a letter from high authority, in reply to a note from me accompanying the return of the pictures, places beyond doubt

> "Her Majesty so constantly receives spontaneous marks of respect and consideration from citizens of the United that I feel certain that her Majesty was glad to have this opportunity of personally showing her good will towards a meeting of American gentlemen. "BUCKINGHAM PALACE, JULY 18, 1854."

the feelings of the Queen with regard to the matter:

If what I have said is not sufficient to satisfy the public that the proceedings, on the occasion of the dinner, were all that the most devoted friend of his country could de sire, and that my letter to the "Boston Post" was truthful in every respect, I trust that the following letter from the Hon. Judge UPHAM, United States Commissioner, now in London, together with the corroboration of so large a number of Americans who were present at the dinner on the 4th July, will be conclusive : 35 ALBEMARLE STREET, LONDON

SEPTEMBER 21, 1854. DEAR SIR : A friend of yours has enclosed to me a copy f your letter to the editor of the Boston Post, dated August 16, 1854, is reply to a communication to that paper commenting on the proceedings of a dinner given by you to various American and English guests in celebration of the 78th anniversary of American Independent

lence, and inquiring of me as to the correctness of the facts in your reply.

The "Journal of Commerce" does not favor the It was well known to myself, and I believe to the other annexation of the Sandwich Islands. "The fact (it guests present, that some Englishmen would be present at the dinner and participate in the proceedings. I saw no objection to this. I trust the time will soon come

to repress.

I was not aware of the dissent of any one to the proawas not aware of the dissent of any one to the pro-ceedings of the occasion until the next day, and was of this group by any other nation, as it is the in-much surprised that any thing which was said or done terest of other nations to prevent its acquisition by

spirit and character you have always given in your en-larged intercourse with the citizens of our country, and my belief that, at no time, have you ever commanded more entire and undiminished esteem and respect of your I am, most truly and sincerely, yours, N. G. UPHAM. GRORGE PRABODY, Esq. N. G. UPHAM.

The undersigned Americans, now in Europe, who were

from New York, Noah L. Wilson, of Ohio, PHILIP TABB, of Virginia, James B. Johnson, of New York, Jos. Rodney Croskey, U. S. Consul, Southampton, from Pennsylvania, CHARLES F. STANSBURY, Washington, T. B. Coddington, New York, A. C. Hobbs, Massachusetts, Gerard Ralston, of Philadelphia, W. R. SMITH, of Virginia, H. G. SOMERBY, of Boston, JOHN L. CLARK, of Boston, W. W. SILVESTER, Massachusetts, H. C. PRESCOTT, Boston, W. CLARK, Philadelphia, HENRY BARNARD, Superintendent of Com-mon Schools, Connecticut, C. M. Lampson, from Vermont, WM. S. STELL, from Pennsylvania,

R. Townsend, Huddach, California, Geoege C. Lampson, Wm. W. Gilbert, of New York,

HENRY STEVENS, of Vermont,

WM. TROMSON, of New York,

J. SILVESTER, from Massachusetts, BENJAMIN F. COOKE, Boston, ROBERT E. RANDALL, Philadelphia. A few words with respect to Mr. ADAMS. This gentle man was, a short time before, introduced to me by letter from a member of the "Legation." At the particular request of Mr. Adams, made after the dinner of the 4th, I applied to Sir Emerson Tennant and obtained from him a copy of his Eulogy on Washington, delivered at the dinner, feeling anxious that my countrymen should read that beautiful production, and at the time considering him connected with the American press only. I made no such statement as that imputed to me in connexion with Mr. Adams in the letter of the Secretary of Legation, dated 4th of October, nor did Mr. Adams ever make

those remarks in my presence." The United States Secretary of Legation says: "The sketch of Mr. Buchanan's remarks misrepresented what he said in a manner that was offensive to him."

In my letter to the "Boston Post" I said the reports of Mr. Buchanan's speech first reached me through the columns of the press, and I was not responsible for them. The following are the exact words reported in the two London papers that noticed the celebration :

"The festivities ended "The festivities of the

with a speech from Mr. Bu-chapan, the American Min-chapan, the American Minister, in which he characterized ber Majesty's noble act
as unostentatious, but great
in effect, and worthy the
highest imitation on the part of persons in high po-sitions. He never had play-the influence of such haped the part of toady to what many considered great personages; but he wished, with all his heart, that such acts could be duly appre-

ciated, and that the people of both countries could be brought nearer and nearer influence of these happy international entertainments, given by our generous host, whose health he proposed."

I respectfully ask my fellow-countrymen what these words contain to justify all the anger and abuse put forth by the Secretary of the United States Legation in London in consequence of their publication?

GEORGE PEABODY.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The dates received at San Francisco from the Sandwich Islands are up to October 12th. The most important item relates to the annexation of the islands to the United States. A correspondent of the San Francisco Herald writes as follows: "HONOLULU, OCTOBER 3, 1854.

"The schooner E. L. Frost sails this afternoon for San Francisco, and I embrace the opportunity of sending what little news is at hand. Of course, the here now is annexation; but the foreign residents appear to know little, and the natives (save the 'powers that be') are in a total eclipse as regards the matter. From Mr. Gregg, the United States Commissioner, acting under instructions from our own Government, has been for some time past in treaty with the Hawaiian authorities to effect an amalgamation with these islands. Whether this will be by purchase or by their admission as a Territory remains to be seen. I am inclined to the belief they will not be purchased by a payment of \$5,000,000, or any such sum, but that they will come into the Federal Union as a Territory, our own Government feather ing the nests of the reigning King Kamehameha, the Prince Alexander Liholiho, and some few of the chiefs of rank by a life annuity. The masses themselves will have no voice in the question. This arrangement would have been effected some time since but for the interven tion of the foreign consuls, who are all jealous of the growing power of our young country. The King is said to be favorable to annexation on almost any terms; and the chief obstacle now in the way is the consent of the heir apparent, Liholiho, who is a young man of considerable intelligence and great ambition, and who has been worked upon by this foreign influence. They have promised him an ample fortune and a nobleman's title if the islands are ceded to any other Government than our own, and have gone so far as to intimidate him and the native population with the bugbear of slavery, using as a handle their black skins in comparison with our negro slaves. It is perfectly well understood, however, by those in th secret that an arrangement of some kind is now in treaty and will soon be effected. The heir apparent, who is now on a visit to Hawaii, has been sent for by express, and this fact has no doubt some connexion with the subject. I should not be surprised if the final treaty was signed, sealed, and sent on to Washington within the next thirty

The "Placer Times" also has a letter from Honolulu, bearing date as the above, which says: " All the attempts of the representatives of England an France to retard or defeat the great national measure of annexation have failed, and to-day, though the Hawaiian flag still flies here, the islands are just as much American soil as though the stars and stripes floated over the

Heart of the Pacific." The New York Courier has a letter of five days later date, written on board the United States sloop-of-war St. Mary's, from which we extract the following on the same subject:

measure subsided. Rumor says that King Kamehameha has signed the treaty ceding the islands to the United States, and is only waiting for the return of Prince Liholiho, better known as Alexander, to obtain his signature and actually deliver up his kingdom. But every thing is kept as secret as possible by those who know any thing of the matter, which of course gives rise to many rumors. I think it probable that you in the United States know more of the progress of the annexation project than

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The "Journal of Commerce" does not favor the says) that they are not in the possession of a stron Power, and that they are open to the ships of all saw no objection to this. I trust the time will soon come when all friends of liberty, in every country, will gladly unite in doing honor to our National Jubilee. It is an assent to the worth and patriotism of the great men who schieved our Revolution that we should have no desire commerce of the world. It would be the duty of ship Arctic and of the ship Jewess, and the wreck of the the United States to protest against the acquisition could conflict with the cordial harmony and patriotic us. Those islands are as necessary to the commerce The statement made by you as to what transpired on the occasion, so far as my knowledge extends, is strictly exclusive purpose may cost more than we suppose. Permit me to add my thanks for the highly American If the option of taking them for nothing, in preference to allowing them to remain as they are, were

by refusing to receive them; but to pay \$300,000 per annum to the King as long as he lived, and a The undersigned Americans, now in Europe, who were present at the dinner given by Mr. George Peabody on the 4th of July last, at the Star and Garter Hotel, Richthe 4th of July last, at the Star and mond, have had submitted to them a letter addressed by hold them exclusively, we might purchase a contest the United States District Attorney, and to aid him in hold them exclusively, we might purchase a contest the investigation of the conduct of the Arctic's crew on the 16th of August, and have no hesitation in saying that with the other Powers of the world."

INTERESTING FROM CANADA.

Correspondence of the New York Commercial Advertiser.

TORONTO, NOVEMBER 25, 1854. The two great political questions which have agitated Canada so long have been settled. On Thursday, the 28d instant, the final votes were taken on the clergy reserve and seignorial tenure bills. On the clergy reserve bill the vote stood 62 to 39, and on the seignorial tenure bill 71 to 32. In analyzing the votes on both questions I find that the opposition was made up of two distinct parties, each ultra in its opinions, viz. those who opposed the measures, ab initio, as unjust and tyrannical, and those who contended that the bills did not go far enough; that they should not have admitted the rights of any persons to claim compensation for damages alleged to have been sustained by depriving them of pecuniary interest secured by the Crown or by treaty. Of the former class there were about 15 and of the latter about 20; so that, in fact, there were not more than 20 opposed to the principle of either bill, out of a House of 130

The Grand Trunk Railway debate has become one of the most important debates in the House this session. The scheme itself is a gigantic one, and is the favorite project with the late premier, Mr. Hineks, as its realiza-

tion will be the crowning glory of his life.

The Grand Trunk Railway of Canada is designed to connect Portland and Quebec, at the head of Lake Erie, a distance of 1,112 miles! The capital of the company is about thirty-five millions of dollars, about one-third of which is guarantied by the Canadian Government. The Victoria tubular bridge, on the Montreal and Portland line, at Montreal, will cost seven millions and a half of dollars. The road itself and all its appurtenances (the company declare) will be equal to any railway, and superior to any now known on this conti-nent. It will be eighteen feet wide. The bridges are to be of masonry or brick work, with iron tubes across the spans. All these tubes are to be constructed on the prin-ciple of the well-known Britannia bridge across the Menai straits, in Wales. The stations and all other buildings are to be of brick or stone, and roofed with slate or metal. The Victoria bridge, which, when completed, will be a wonder of art, and which, in American celebrity, will even vie with the great natural wonder of the continent,

will be nearly two miles in length and about sixty or seventy feet above the level of the St. Lawrence in the centre of the river. Pier No. 1 has been finished, and Pier No. 2 will be nearly completed this season. The northern abutment will be 242 feet long by 90 feet wide, and 30 feet above the bed of the river. It is designed to erect also a solid stone embankment, 1,200 feet long, leading from the north shore of the St. Lawrence to the north-

The debate on the subject arose chiefly out of the re quest made by the company for an extension of time to 1860 for the construction of the entire road, and also for an extension to the amalgamated portions of the line of the same rate of provincial guaranty (i. e. 40 instead of 25 per cent. on the whole amount expended) to those portions constructed de novo by the company. After much recrimination and one or two good speeches, the chief of which was from Mr. Hincks, the demands of the company were acceded to and the policy of the late premier

The recent discussion on the seat of Government ones tion has resulted in a virtual decision by the House that the Government be allowed to carry out the original intention (twice confirmed) of removing it to Toronto next

year, for four years at least.

The Galt branch of the Great Western Railway has hitherto been most successful. During one week alone facts are presented.—Ledger. 526,248 lbs. of flour have been dispatched to Hamilton, m route to Lower Canada and the United States. Parliament will probably adjourn in a few days. It will assemble again in February. The recent murders in the county of Haldimand, near

the Niagara district, have awakened great auxiety throughout Upper Canada. The municipal council of the county has recently held an extra session and agreed to offer a reward of \$4,000 to discover the murderer. The Govern ment have also offered a reward of \$1,000 for the dis covery of the murderers of the late Mr. Nelles, and it is likely the further reward will now lead to their dis

TEXAS AND BORDER NEWS.

FROM THE AUSTIN TIMES OF NOVEMBER 18. Col. Waire atrived in this city on Friday. He has been directed by Gen. SMITH to muster the six compa-

nies of rangers into the service of the United States for three months. Gen. Smith issued the order by authority from the War Department. A battalion of three companies will be stationed at Fort Mason and a like battalion in a camp near Fort Clark. It is rumored that Gen. SMITH contemplates making a campaign against the filled to the top with the best Spanish gold. what I can gather there appears to be no doubt but that | Apaches with the disposable mounted regular force and a portion of the rangers. They may, therefore, p

for immediate active service. Major Nonton arrived from Rio Grande on the 15th

dred at Camargo, four hundred at Mier, with three pieces of artillery, and one hundred at Guerrero. Two the men occupy a line of more than one hundred and fifty

THE TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

A supplement of the Austin State Times of the 11th instant has some fifteen columns devoted to the controversy between Gov. Pease and Treasurer RAYMOND as to the sufficiency of the tender made to Texas by Messrs. King and Walker on behalf of the Pacific Railroad Com-pany. The Governor insists that the stock tendered is insufficient and is not such a deposite as the Legislature a \$1.23 for Maryland and Pennsylvania. Seeds un-King and WALKER on behalf of the Pacific Railroad Cominsufficient and is not such a deposite as the Legislature intended. The company have also tendered as additional security \$298,000 of the capital stock of the Mechanics' Bank of Memphis, together with \$2,000 in certificates of New York State stock, making together \$300,000. The concluding paragraph of a letter from Gov. Pease to "The anxiety felt about fillibusters here has in a great Mr. RAYMOND shows that he considers all the stocks offered insufficient. He says:

"If I was acting for myself individually I should not consider either or both of these stocks a sufficient security for \$300,000, and I hold it to be the duty of an officer of the State to guard her interest as strictly as he would his own. I therefore say that if both these certificates of stocks were the character of stocks that could be received under the law, I consider them insufficient.

The New Orleans Picayune thinks that "some power ful interest is at work in Texas to invalidate the contract, and the Governor appears to be not unwilling to assist in

INQUIRY RESPECTING THE WRECK OF THE ABCTIC .- It is reported that the Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court in the city of New York have been engaged during several days past, and are still engaged, in investigating the circumstances attending the foundering of the steam-New Era. It is intimated that "startling developments' may be anticipated. A meeting of some of the members of the bar was held on Tuesday for the purpose of considering what steps may be taken to promote a similar investigation. The Times reports that JOSEPH BLUNT, Esq. made the following incredible statement:

"I was informed by an officer of the navy, who was passenger in the Europa when she brought those rescued from the Arctic, that from information which he had re-ceived he was convinced that there was a concerted plan offered to the country, we believe that the true inentered into to lower one end of one of the boats partly terest of the United States would best be consulted down, for the purpose of throwing out the women who were placed in it by Capt. Luce, so that there might be room for the crew."

VIRGINIA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Democratic State Convention of Virginia assembled at Staunton on Thursday to nominate candidates for Governor, Lt. Governor, and Attorney General. The contest for the first honor seems to be at present between the friends of the Hon. Hanny A. WISE and those of Lt. Gov. SHELTON F. LEAKE.

A telegraphic despatch from Richmond informs us that after the usual formalities the Convention was duly organized. OSCAR M. CRUTCHFIELD, of Pittsylvania, was selected as President, and thirteen other gentlemen as Vice Presidents. WM. F. RITCHIE and ROBERT HUGHES Were chosen Secretaries.

We are further informed that a motion to proceed to nominate a candidate for Governor caused much confusion in the Convention, and gave rise to a protracted and animated debate as to the proper manner of voting upon the nomination. It was at first proposed that the successful candidate should receive a vote sufficiently large to represent a majority of the entire Democratic vote in the State, but this proposition not being acceptable a substitute was adopted requiring only a majority of the votes cast to effect a nomination. This is regarded as a triumph of the friends of Mr. Wisz, who are the strongest in the Convention. It was expected that an effort would be made to adopt the two-thirds rule. so long a favorite of the Democracy, but in view of the above vote it is hardly probable that such a motion would

prevail. Besides the division among the members of the Conven tion as to the choice of a Gubernatorial candidate, they are also divided as to the policy of adopting a platform. The supporters of Mr. Wisz oppose any expression of opinion upon the "Hunter Land Bill," and the supporters of Mr. Leaks favor it. The Staunton Spectator predicts that upon this question, at least, the Convention will not hazard the expression of any opinion, as the party itself is divided upon it.

THE SUSPENDED BANKS OF ILLINOIS .- The Chicago Journal states that a number of business firms, in view of no apparent effort being made on the part of banks that have suspended to open their doors, have withdrawn their names from the circular agreeing to take such bills at par. The Journal advises that the requisitions of the law be applied to the banks, that receivers may be ap-pointed to receive assets of the institutions and distribute them among the creditors.

QUALIFICATION OF JURORS .- In a criminal case now on trial in the United States Circuit Court Chief Justice TANEY has decided the following to be the proper qualifications for a juror to try the issue :

"If the jurer has formed an opinion that the prisoners are guilty, and entertains that opinion now, without waiting to hear the testimony, then he is incompetent; but if, from reading the newspapers or hearing reports, he has impressions on his mind unfavorable to the pri-soners, but has no opinion or prejudice which will pre-vent him from doing impartial justice when he hears the testimony, then he is competent."

This is common sense. Every person must from necessity form his opinions or impressions from such evidence as he is in possession of, but no intelligent and impartial mind will hold to such opinions in spite of facts; so that there is nothing in such previous impressions to interfere with correct conclusions when all the material

A CRISIS INTHE IRON BUSINESS .- "We regret to learn," says the Columbia Spy, "of the suspension and failure of many of the heavy companies engaged in the iron business in this State. Some of those regarded as the most stable have gone, and the indications are that we are now but in the beginning of one of the greatest financial crises ever known to this country.'

GRAND INDIAN COUNCIL .- An Indian Council is to beheld at North Fork of Canadian on the first Monday in December, on the invitation of the Cherokees. The Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, and Seminoles are expected to be present, and the object of the convention is to protest against the bill introduced at the last session of Congress to create the Territories of Cha-lo-kee, Cha-ta, and

CAPT. KIDD'S TREASURES .- The Philadelphia Pennylvanian gives the result of the search for the treasure of the freeboter, Capt. Kidd, prosecuted by a number of "prominent Philadelphians," in the neighborhood of Sing Sing, (N. Y.) As the story runs, a colored waiter in that city dreamed that he had discovered the doubloons, and forthwith repaired to the spot designated in his nocturnal reveries, accompanied by a friend. The box was found,

"The lid was again adjusted and the hole filled up with ter and his triend started for Philadelphia, to wait a more favorable opportunity to procure the coin, but in reality to cheat each other of his share. The waiter, on his arrival, apprised his employer of what he had witnessed, and Major Norton arrived from Rio Grande on the 15th instant. The insurgents have called upon Gen. Carvajal to head them. It is supposed he will accept the leadership. Sixty thousand dollars have been subscribed by citizens of Mexico and merchants of Brownsville for the purpose of fitting out an expedition, conditioned upon the purpose of the company by Carvajal. The citizens are contained the services of several sturdy police officers, and off the services of several sturdy police officers, and off the services of several sturdy police officers, and of the services of several sturdy police officers, and of the services of several sturdy police officers, and of the services of several sturdy police officers, and off the services of several sturdy police officers, and off the services of several sturdy police officers, and off the services of several sturdy police officers, and off the ghost of kidd, if it should make battle. The leader obtained the services of several sturdy police officers, and off the ghost of kidd, if it should make battle. The leader obtained the services of several sturdy police officers, and off the ghost of kidd, if it should make battle. The leader obtained the services of several sturdy police officers, and off the ghost of kidd, if it should make battle. The leader obtained the services of several sturdy police officers, and office ghost of kidd, if it should make battle. The leader obtained the services of several sturdy police officers, and of the ghost of kidd, if it should make battle. The leader obtained the services of several sturdy police officers, and office ghost of kidd, if it should make battle. The leader obtained the services of several sturdy police officers, and of the ghost of kidd, if it should make battle. The leader obtained the several sturdy police officers, and of the ghost of kidd, if it should make battle. The leader obtained the shou purpose of fitting out an expedition, conditioned upon the assumption of the command by Carvajal. The citizens of Monterey have on their part guarantied the contribution of four hundred thousand dollars. The leaders of the revolution have expressed themselves favorable to the employment of foreigners.

Gen. Woll has lately issued an order for clearing every thing from off the west bank of the Rio Grande eighty yards back from Guerrero to Matamoros. That order was being carried into execution when Major Norton left. Fences were being removed and the materials burnt, corn cut down; in short, the whole valley will be almost shorn of its fields. The best and more fertile land is found on Fences were being removed and the materials burnt, corn cut down; in short, the whole valley will be almost shorn of its fields. The best and more fertile land is found on the margin of the river. Another order cuts off all communication between the American and Mexican sides of the Bravo; neither man, woman, nor child can cross.

Matamoros has a garrison of about one thousand men, and provisitions, and provisitions, and provisitions. to Canada with the money. Some of those engaged in the search now begin to doubt the waiter's story about the gold, but the leader swears to the truth of his servant's dream, and

Baltimore Market

is willing to stake his reputation upon its truthfulness. He talks of setting him to dream again. The public may rely upon the verity of this story in its main f-ature."

BALTIMORE, DEC. 1 .- Business is dull. Small sales of Howard street flour at \$5.12); City Mills is held at \$8. Rye flour \$7. Corn meal \$4.31 a \$4.50. Red wheat, good to prime, \$1.80 a \$1.90; white, \$1.85 a \$1.90, and choice, \$1.95 a \$2. Corn, old and new, white, 76 a 77 changed. Tobacco is very scarce, and firm at last week's prices, with a good home and shipping demand.

New York Market.

New York, Dec. 1.—The cotton market is dull. Flour is a trifle lower; Ohio \$8.50 a \$9; Southern \$8.21 a \$9. Wheat is a trifle lower; Southern, white, \$2.05; red, Upper Lake, \$1.75. Corn is also lower, and selling at 88

NOTICE.

City of Washington, December 1, 1854.

THE property, cetate, rights, credits, and claims of the late copartnership of Szeden, Withens & Co. have been convoyed and assigned to the undersigned Frustees, to reneate the same available, by sale and collection, as speedly as possible, and to apply the proceeds to the liquidation of the liabilities of said firm, in conformity with the provisions of the dead of satisfarment to He.

deed of assignment to us.

We pledge ourselves to use our best efforts to bring the business entrusted to us to a close as speedily as possible, and to a faithful application of the proceeds of the assets.

Our progress in the matter will be at all times open, at the late Banking-house of the firm in this city, to the inspection of all interested.

of all inter-sted.

The circulation of said firm, being preferred, will be speedily redeemed. We take occasion to say that, since the commencement of the embarrassments of said firm, which have placed them into liquidation, about \$75,000 of their circulation and about \$80,000 of other liabilities have been redeemed and liquidated. The circulation now outstanding is in amount about \$110,000, and the deposites to be paid about \$150,000; assets, per schedule, over \$1,000,000.

Acting as Trustees only, we shall be governed strictly by the provisions made in the deed, taking no responsibility other than that invested in us by the assignors; and we beg that the public will not deem us unreasonable or ungenerous.

JNO. A. ENGLISH,

WM. BAYNE,

dec 2—3td

TEACHER WANTED to take charge of the A Male Institute at Minden, Claiborne Parish, Luisiana. Session to commence on the first Monday of January next. No one need apply except he be a regular graduate of some respectable college, of good moral character, and sufficiently qualified to prepare a student for admission into any college in the United States; the location being healthy and society